

XXIII.—On some Coreidæ of the Order Rhynchota.

By W. L. DISTANT.

OCHROCHIRA.

Ochrochira, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 39 (1873).

The description of this genus is to be sought in Stål's "Conspectus generum" of his division "Mictaria." The type is *Myctis albiditarsis*, Westw., and the genus is difficult to differentiate without an examination of that species, which I now possess.

The following species may now be added to *Ochrochira*:—

Ochrochira biplagiata.*Mictis biplagiata*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 22. n. 51 (1871).*Ochrochira nigrorufa*.*Physomerus nigrorufus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 60. n. 7 (1871).*Ochrochira fuliginosa*.*Discogaster fuliginosa*, Uhler, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1860, p. 225.*Menenotus tuberculipes*, Motsch. Bull. Soc. Mosc. xxxix. 1, p. 187 (1866).*Mictis japonica*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 23. n. 53 (1871).

Stål, who had evidently either not seen the species or only a female example, writes (En. Hem. iii. p. 51), "Ad *Elasmomiam* vel genus affine referendus." In the male sex, however, the posterior tibiæ are distinctly toothed or angularly amplified near centre, whereas in the description of *Elasmomia* we read, "tibiis posticis marium subtus in dentem vel angulum haud ampliatis."

Ochrochira pallescens.*Prionolomia pallescens*, Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. xxv. p. 230 (1889).*Ochrochira aberrans*.*Prionolomia aberrans*, Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. xxv. p. 230 (1889).

Allied to *O. palliditarsis*, Stål, but with a narrower pronotum or with the pronotal angles less dilated &c.

Ochrochira nigrovittata.*Prionolomia nigrovittata*, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vol. iii. p. 419 (1889).

Anoplocnemis Westwoodi.

Myctis annulicornis, Westw. in Hope, Cat. ii. p. 13 (1842) (nom. præocc.).

Anoplocnemis annulicornis, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 49. n. 27 (1873).

The specific name "*annulicornis*" was used by Germar in 1837 for his *Cerbus annulicornis*, which belongs to the genus *Anoplocnemis*. I have therefore renamed Westwood's species as above. It is closely allied to Germar's species, but differs by the different colour of the antennæ. Specimens are contained in the South-African Museum and in my own collection which were taken at Cape Town and other parts of the Cape Colony.

Anoplocnemis Montandoni, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum piceous, corium very dark castaneous, all thickly and ochraceously pilose; a short fascia at base of lateral margin to corium and a broad central fascia to scutellum ochraceous; membrane cupreous; abdomen above black, with two central ochraceous spots beyond middle and the segmental margins also paler; body beneath with the head, sternum, and legs piceous, the abdomen and tarsi castaneous, all thickly and ochraceously pilose; a castaneous spot between the intermediate and posterior coxæ; antennæ castaneous, the apical joint ochraceous.

Long., ♂ 21-24, ♀ 23 millim.

Hab. East Africa, Mpwapwa (*Coll. Dist.*); Mozambique, Kikatla (*Coll. Montandon*).

Allied to *A. scutellaris*, Dall., but separated by the different colour of the upper surface of the abdomen, the tarsi, and the apical joint of the antennæ, the absence of the pale lateral fascia on each side of the body beneath, and by the length of the apical joint of the antennæ, which is considerably longer than the second joint, and not only slightly longer, as in *A. scutellaris*.

Dalader parvulus, sp. n.

Fuscous; antennæ and femora black; tibiæ, tarsi, and body beneath mottled with testaceous; a central narrow longitudinal line to pronotum and the apex of the scutellum pale brownish.

Long., ♂ 20; lat. pronot. angl. 8 millim.

Hab. Burma, Ruby Mines.

Allied to *D. planiventris*, Westw., but differing by its smaller size, darker colour, the apical joint of the antennæ

black, the third antennal joint less widely and abruptly dilated, &c.

Elasmogaster unicolor, sp. n.

Pale uniform greyish brown, somewhat coarsely rugulose; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints subequal in length (fourth joint mutilated); membrane almost reaching the apex of the abdomen, the lateral margins of which are widely dilated; rostrum almost reaching the anterior coxæ.

Long., ♂ 17; max. lat. abd. 9 millim.

Hab. East Africa, Nyassa (*Cotterell*).

Differing from *E. africanus*, Dall., the only other described species of the genus, by the pale uniform colour, thus strongly contrasting in the markings of the body, legs, rostrum and antennæ, &c.

Homæocerus Wealei, sp. n.

Reddish ochraceous, body beneath and legs somewhat paler; lateral angles of the pronotum strongly and sub-acutely produced; lateral margins of the abdomen dilated and directed upwardly; antennæ with the basal joint longest, second joint a little longer than the third or fourth, which are subequal in length; pronotum, scutellum, and corium with coarse brown punctures; extreme lateral edge of the abdomen above ochraceous; membrane pale shining brown; rostrum with the second joint a little longer than the third and subequal in length with the fourth joint.

Long. 14-15; lat. pronot. angl. 5 millim.

Hab. South Africa (*M. Weale*); East Africa, Zanzibar.

This species appears to find a systematic position between the *H. dilutus*, Stål, and *H. productus*, Stål. To the first it is allied by the dilated abdomen, to the second by the produced pronotal angles.

XXIV.—*The Origin of the Organs of Salpa.*

By W. K. BROOKS*.

The Salpa Embryo.—Stated in a word, the most remarkable peculiarity of the Salpa embryo is this—It is blocked out in follicle cells, which form layers and undergo other changes which result in an outline or model of all the general

* From the 'Johns Hopkins University Circulars,' vol. xii. no. 106, pp. 98-97. An abstract of Chapter XIV. of 'A Memoir on the Genus *Salpa*,' which is now in the press.